

Federation and National Independence

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PLOT TO DESTROY C.L.C.

**I.C.F.T.U. PURSUES POLICY OF BREAKING
UP NATIONAL MOVEMENTS!** by BILLY STRACHAN

Grantley Adams, MCP (Barbadoes) President of the Caribbean Labour Congress, returning to the West Indies from a Council meeting of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions in Berlin, set off a damp squib to destroy the CLC. Like every damp squib, it has left a nasty smell!

Norman Manley, MHR (Jamaica), fresh from a partial success in destroying the unity of the rank and file of the Peoples National Party, was only too willing to lend a helping hand. After conferring between sessions of a Barbadoes Labour Party Annual Conference, the plan was launched. The sequence was to be, for Adams to act *ultra vires* and high-handedly call a Council meeting, and with a loaded majority push through TWO DECISIONS. (1) dissolve the London Branch, and (2) demand that no affiliate throughout the British Caribbean associate itself with the mighty WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. Congress, as a whole, was not to be consulted, but the vigilant secretary, Richard Hart (Jamaica), was alive to the dangers and stepped in. With a brief circular, attaching copies of all relative correspondence, Hart informed his far-flung flock of the evil that was a large within their midst.

More details of the overall plot that was indirectly hatched in London, 1949, on an international scale, are now being widely read throughout the Caribbean in a CLC LONDON BRANCH publication.

The pamphlet traces the birth of the ICFTU, whose plans were conjured in the financial markets of Washington, Wall Street, and London. Briefly, the facts leading up to this violent but underhand attack on the West Indian people are chronicled thus:—

"1947: As a result of the world-wide advance, the 1945 victory over Fascism, the colonial people set out to win higher living standards and National Independence. The CARIBBEAN LABOUR CONGRESS materialised and mapped a path towards real self-government and Federation."

With interesting detail, the pamphlet goes on to show how the forces of counter-revolution developed under the leadership of the "be-ribboned general in Trinidad with no following". Albert Gomes has been seen in divers roles since his political career started!

The plot unfolds and Tewson-Deakin politics, with all its social democratic bankruptcy, is loosened in the Caribbean. But imperialism has wreaked such havoc and misery that this technique is a failure—this is the mood of the colonial people to-day:—

"The Cypriot delegate, PISAS, was so taken-aback at the tone of the Conference following so closely on imperialist policies that he had to ask, 'where is the resolution in this Congress on liberty for the Colonials? ... Are we going

to limit ourselves merely to writing fine reports? ..."

The ICFTU has failed again, as it did in Japan, Malaya, and everywhere. Its latest dictum from Berlin, July, 1952, is only further exposure of a wicked, insidious policy of Anglo-American imperialists in trade union clothing. Although a few renegades have been found in the West Indies, words such as these unanimously agreed at the CLC, 1949, Congress, strike an urgent note in the heart and soul of every self-respecting West Indian. The CLC is born to lead,

"the evolution of our social and cultural standards, the expansion and stability of our economy, the orderly and vigorous development of our resources in human material and in land, the achievement of the individual and collective aspirations of our people and the creation of civilised standards of life ..."

GREETINGS

Jamaica (C.L.C.)

Congratulations on the important step you have decided to take in launching the new magazine. The CLC London Branch has been a tower of strength to all our affiliates in the Caribbean area, and the publication of an official organ will mean even greater strength to our cause.

Keep up the good work and do not be discouraged by the attempts which are being made to undermine the unity of our forces and belittle your contribution to the struggle for freedom for the Caribbean Colonies.

(Signed) Richard Hart, Secretary, CLC.

Trinidad & Tobago

The Trinidad and Tobago Trades Union Council, representing the majority of organised workers in Trinidad and Tobago, British West Indies, sends the Caribbean Labour Congress, London Branch, its warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes on the publication of the "Caribbean News".

Caribbean Labour Congress, London Branch, has always since its inception stood for the rights of the down-trodden masses of the West Indies, and strength would be added to its representation by the great value of the publication, "Caribbean News", which we are sure will ceaselessly expose the injustices of colonial imperialism.

The workers of Trinidad and Tobago wish "Caribbean News" a long and vigorous life.

(Signed) Quinton O'Connor, Secretary.

CARIBBEAN NEWS

obtainable at
Central Books Ltd.
2 Parton Street, W.C.I.

INTRODUCING THE C.L.C.

The Caribbean Labour Congress emerged out of the desire of West Indians for an organisation which would unite both the Trade Union and the Political Movements in the West Indies and further the aims of Federation.

Preceded by modest beginnings since 1928, the first full Congress held in 1945 and the second in 1947, worked out a policy for Universal Adult Suffrage, Federation, and Self-Government, with its long-term goal of SOCIALISM.

The LONDON BRANCH, founded in 1948, is the representative of the CLC in London. It functions in the interests of the West Indies.

Among the activities conducted, dances and socials are regular features. Meetings on all issues are organised, but particularly with reference to the West Indian situation.

West Indians in London who want to advance their homeland towards these goals, can best play their part by joining the CLC (LB).

There is also an active branch in Birmingham,

EDITORIAL

People's Paper

A paper that professes to serve the interest of the people must express their desires and hopes, must unite them in the struggle for high ideals, and expose the designs of those who would befuddle the people with lies and distortion to keep them confused and defenceless.

"CARIBBEAN NEWS" has been created as a link in a strong chain to securely bind the oppressors of the West Indian people. It shall illuminate the dark corners by printing the TRUTH.

It stand irrevocably on the side of the people, of the masses of West Indians, for Federation and National Independence, for a better life.

All who aspire to these aims must make "Caribbean News" their forum. Only our Editorials will necessarily and at all times express the views of the paper.

On our foundation we have received the heartfelt greetings and support from several prominent West Indian organisations, some of which we have published.

We thank these organisations for their support, and extend our best wishes to all West Indian organisations which serve the interests of the people.

STOOGES

The wind-bags have started howling for the blood of the CLC (London Branch). This at a time when the utmost unity is needed for winning national independence.

The reputations of some of these witch-hunters as exponents of National Independence and Socialism must surely now be questioned by the rank and file, revealing them as splitters of the West Indian movement, disarming and disrupting the struggle in the face of the enemy.

Following the pattern of splitting the PNP of Jamaica, certain gents are obviously setting themselves up as little McCarran Committees. The West

continued on page 4

Workers' Freedom Movement (T'dad)

The publication of a news-magazine by your Congress is an expression of its progress and will assist its continued existence and development by making known its activities to a yet wider section of the West Indian peoples.

As we are already convinced that, apart from building the West Indian national consciousness, the magazine cannot but have a rallying effect in the struggle for Independence, we shall distribute some of them in these parts.

The co-ordination of your struggles in the U.K. with ours shall greatly facilitate the final expulsion of imperialism from our shores.

Long live the co-ordination of our activities!
WORKERS FREEDOM MOVEMENT (Trinidad)

Saint Vincent

We observe that you are publishing a magazine with matter for West Indian upliftment and literary culture. Our Twain Movement, PPP and the FIA Workers' welcome the venture and assure you of our co-operation.

We have found it necessary to give the editors, contributors, and all concerned the greatest amount of encouragement and inspiration in your task.

We shall endeavour from time to time to send you whatever we regard as suitable information and occurrences for publication.

(Signed) Stella Joshua, Secretary,
PEOPLE'S POLITICAL PARTY
OF SAINT VINCENT.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Path to West Indian Prosperity

Colonialism means the distortion of a country's economy, a thwarting of the development of its native peoples.

In the past decades, there has been a torrent of public and private discussion on the economic development of "backward" agrarian countries. Post-war problems have made this an important question, alike for the advanced capitalist countries and for the peoples of these "backward" areas.

Economic development means the fullest use of natural and human resources by the most advanced technique in the interests of the majority of the people. The heart of such development is industrialisation—the growth of manufacturing and secondary industries.

Why Industrialisation?

First, because it is essential for higher living standards. It means mechanisation and a greater increase in productivity per head. It allows and demands the fullest development of the power and other resources of the Islands.

Secondly, without such industrialisation no concept or formulation for the banning of racialism or colonialism will be effective. No firm foundation can be laid for improvement of agriculture. It increases the equipment necessary for efficient agriculture. It enables the fullest use to be made of agricultural products by processing and utilising their by-products. It relieves the pressure on the land by transferring people from agriculture to new spheres of production.

Thirdly, without such industrialisation, real political independence cannot be achieved or maintained. It provides an internal base on which a country can build, even in periods of world crisis. It is a source of military and economic strength with which no independent country can dispense.

The effects of industrialisation are the expansion of the internal market by multiplying the trade between the new towns and rural areas, and the building up of a balanced economy dependent neither on one crop nor one industry.

Real or Sham Industrialisation?

Many who advocate the economic development of backward and colonial countries, have in mind the expansion of consumers' goods industries, the processing of food stuffs, raw materials and the like.

Certainly all this is highly desirable, but unless it leads to the development of a Capital goods industry, it will not constitute genuine industrialisation.

Under Whose Control?

In the West Indies, as in other countries, certain manufacturing industries following the world economic crisis and the stimulus of the Second World War were instituted, but none of them in the hands of West Indians.

Industrial development may take place without conferring any benefits on the majority of the people and, in fact, may merely exploit them in new ways (e.g. the American control of bauxite mining industry in Jamaica, the Trinidad oilfields and asphalt lakes), or it may be designed to make the West Indies an even more useful appendage of British and American imperialist economy.

The conclusion is, therefore, that industrialisation must be controlled by and designed to benefit the mass of people of the West Indies.

Is it Possible in the West Indies?

The needs of the people of the West Indies for textiles and clothing, shoes, furniture, good housing, adequate lighting, processed foods, books and newspapers, agricultural equipment and every kind and manufacture are insatiable and shared by the entire population of the West Indies.

Moreover, the resources are available with which a great extension of industrialisation is possible. And since Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana and Barbados can often supply in resources what the rest of the Islands lacks, and vice-versa, fruitful exchange becomes possible.

The basis of all industrial development is Power. Britain's industry has been built up on Coal. West Indian industry of the future will most likely be based on Hydro-electric power.

This is a document prepared by the Merseyside West Indian Society. We hope it will stimulate widest discussion among West Indians. Readers are invited to send us their opinions and further contributions.—ED.

The scheme that would benefit the West Indies most would probably be the harnessing of the Kaieteur Falls and all the numerous beautiful waterfalls of the Islands. And if all the power be drawn off by head to tail dams, they would give no less than probably 3 million h.p.

There are other sources of fuel not yet surveyed. Coal, for example, is said to exist in Trinidad and Jamaica. Fuel from vegetable oils has been investigated and, during the war, a high quality oil was produced in Trinidad. The power is there if it is desired to develop it.

A preliminary survey suggests that not only the power, but valuable mineral deposits are also present.

Gold is found in Guiana, Copper and Tin in Jamaica. Lime stone coral and other lime stones are abundant in the Islands. There is no doubt that ample materials are available for the building industry as well as for the production of pottery.

A potential skilled labour force, ready to develop these resources, exists. The West Indians proved in England, Canada and America that they could use the complicated machinery of modern weapons and industry as skilfully as their white comrades.

Development Retarded

The power and natural resources are available, and so are the human resources. What then has held back their fullest use?

First, the West Indies, like all other colonial countries, has been regarded chiefly as a source of raw materials and certain food stuffs. Capital investment took place chiefly in agriculture and mining industries owned by foreign capitalists and imperialists, and the construction of railways and harbours which would exploit these resources more easily.

The big commercial firms which operate in the West Indies have, up to the moment, not been interested in developing production, but have been content to draw off the wealth accumulated by trade.

Secondly, the West Indies has been looked on as an important market for British manufacturers. The value of British imports into the West Indies would, if the figures were known, no doubt run into hundreds of millions of pounds a year.

A large part of these imports from Britain consist of manufactured consumers' goods, which independent and developing countries produce (at least in part) for themselves.

British manufacturers and their agents in the West Indies have been opposed to any development which would create competition. This has largely coincided with the desires of the Islands aliens—blood-suckers who want no rivals.

Thirdly, industrialisation has been held back for fear of its political consequences, the stimulation of the National Movement and the creation of a compact West Indian proletariat.

Not all are so outspoken. Some put up the excuse that it is the poverty of natural resources which holds back development. But these resources have scarcely been investigated.

Other say that the restrictive factor is the small internal market. But on the contrary, is it not because of poverty that the internal markets are small, and is it not true that industrialisation is an essential measure for attacking poverty?

Lines of Industrial Development

The brief survey has shown that industrial development is possible, but that it has been restricted.

If we assume that the British Government decided to support industrialisation wholeheartedly, along what lines should it take place?

Any big development would have to involve Building and Construction on a large scale. The new workers who come to the towns or factories

will need to be housed.

No less urgent is the re-housing of many thousands in Kingston, Jamaica, Georgetown, British Guiana, and elsewhere, who to-day are compelled to live in slums incomparably worse than the worst in London or Liverpool.

Then must come the construction of public buildings for amenities and services, such as schools, hospitals, clinics, model farm buildings, welfare centres and the like. Public works construction would be greatly extended, covering the construction of dams, excavated tanks, road construction and ancillary buildings.

Finally, factories, mining buildings, storage and electricity works would all be required. A very large part of the labour force would therefore be engaged in this work.

With the task of construction goes the preparation and manufacture of Building Materials, nearly all of which are to be found throughout the West Indies.

The excellent clays would enable the West Indies to make all the roofing tiles required. The large scale production of cement by the existing factories would, of course, be essential.

There is a need for the extension of Processing in sisal, coffee, tea, sugar, bacon, butter, soap, canned meat, cotton lint, corn meal, soya-bean flour, soda ash, and salt. Dehydration could be applied, not only to vegetables, but to fruit and meat.

The Oil Extraction Industry is capable of expansion and improvement. The Fish Industry has an important future.

In every sphere of food production there will be room for development as the living standards of the people are improved, and a large number enter non-agricultural employment.

Glass and Earthenware: All the materials are available for production. Excellent fire bricks and drain-pipes could be manufactured out of local materials.

Textiles and Clothing would expand to meet growing demands. Cotton is grown all over the West Indies. Wool is available, and Jute has many possibilities. From leather, shoes and leather goods of all types could be produced.

The development of the BASIC Industries would be given priority. Of power resources we have already written. A planned programme of electrification would be put in hand without delay.

Chemical production is urgent, desirable, and possible. The Alkali deposits of Guiana, together with the sulphuric acid already manufactured from local material, form the base for a wide range of chemical products.

Mining, especially gold and copper, will no doubt be extended. Mining, chemicals, and power provide the base for the building up of an Engineering industry.

The manufacture of agricultural implements represents an obvious beginning. Cultivators, hoes, ploughs, drills and other implements are urgently required for an improvement in farming techniques.

Dairy production would be assisted by the manufacture of churns, butter workers, pasteurisers, etc. The aluminium factory and small foundries which exist would all require expansion.

The manufacture of small petrol and diesel engines could be developed, as well as the production of pumps and presses. The construction of small coastal vessels for a start is worth investigation.

It is of the greatest importance that a start be made in the production of machine tools. Die-casting machinery can first be imported, and tool and gauge production begun, as well as the manufacture of lathes, shaping, drilling and milling machinery.

Government Controlled

The major part of it would require to be under the control of the Government. It is certain that only the Government will be able to finance such large scale production.

So and So

SPORT

A TRIBUTE TO OUR HELSINKI ATHLETES by Sidney Singh

There is a storm blowing in the Caribbean. This is no ordinary gale, and it has taken the most amazing zig-zag course.

One moment, it is beating through the streets of Kingston, Jamaica, panic-stricken employers slam their doors, workers are laid off right and left, the winds rise to a howling crescendo, masses of hungry workers and peasants demand relief. First, the unashamed Government stooges try to hold back the inferno, they fail; then the Manleys, the Hills, and their crowd try to breach the ranks with confusion. There is a lull . . .

by "THE LINK"

. . . Then there is a mighty gust that hits St. Vincent. Sky-rocketing prices have increased the turbulence. Joshua offers his services and with a steady hand directs the force against the really wicked; the governor, the administrator—British Imperialism, in fact.

Who could have expected Trinidad to have escaped this man-made storm? Like Sodom and Gomorrah, the people who have held West Indian territory with the whip, the bayonet, tear-gas and battleship, stand in fear before the terror that threatens them.

Rance's iron curtain is no safeguard, wind and rain lash Arima, Safie the textile capitalists are hit, the Federated Workers Trade Union and the Workers Freedom Movement in a solid mass demand and win for the workers increased wages and better working conditions. La Rose, O'Connor and others shout for solidarity from the mock fortress that tries to hold them from their brothers in Grenada, British Guiana, Barbadoes, Malaya, China and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The tempo is rising, sometimes the clouds break, a ray of sunshine rushes through and spotlights the TUC, Jamaica, which under pressure from its natural enemies, the employers, assisted by traitors in their own ranks, have been floundering, at last strikes free momentarily and shatters the myth of God-like supremacy that the Hills claim for themselves in the tradition of a Manley, a Hitler, or a Bustamante.

The thunder rolls, Grantley Adams on a precarious rock in Barbadoes, hesitates . . . there are doubts as to where next the blow will fall—he had failed in His Masters' bidding to destroy the CLC. Caribbean unity withstood the plots and plans of Yankee super-racists and their henchmen, labelled LABOUR. What next? But a tropical storm is unpredictable and the forces resulting from intense oppression radiates in a myriad of directions.

In a flash, Booker Bros. in British Guiana is struck with lightning speed, Bradshaw (St. Kitts) is exposed alongside his colleagues, Marryshaw, Manley, Adams and an ambitious Hill.

Luckhoo, lurking in the British Guiana rice fields, nervously thinks he has escaped, but the morass around him is too deep and the waters are rising. He looks enviously at another Guianese riding the storm with confidence, indeed, guiding the force that is growing, growing . . . Cheddi Jagan from the Legislative Council has used his hard-won seat, and is a real bulwark for every patriotic Guianese.

And the storm is raging, nothing in the high heavens can stop it, it is man's ugly deeds and the vengeance is just. First, here, then there, from British Honduras, across the coral reefs, down the eastern isles—there isn't even a drop of oil to pour on the troubled Caribbean; Trinidad Leaseholds, Apex and their gang are such a drain—and back towards the mainland British Guiana, the masses are fighting in the face of bitter odds.

To-morrow, the whole Caribbean will have been washed, and the calm that follows the storm is worth awaiting.

Want to write?

"CARIBNEWS" has been set up to collect and disseminate news to and from the West Indies. Anyone wishing to be associated with this News Agency as a Correspondent, should write for information to the Editor, "Caribbean News".

The month of July, 1952, witnessed once more the great collective of international sporting energies in motion at the Olympic Games in Helsinki. The origin of the Olympic Games had its roots in the cultural architecture of early Greek society and is being transmitted by the objective evolution of history to embrace the human being more and more as an international unit. Along with the physical movement of sport and the shattering of physical records, there is also a simultaneous explosion of illusory and fixed ideological concepts that will eventually contribute to ultimate human release.

The Greek society correctly sought in the Olympic event a genuine release from the physical labour of human toil, but at the same time they denied themselves this release by becoming immersed in false idealisms of absolute beauty and the rigid symmetry of regular geometric form. But history has moved in time, and time is the sculptor that creates and at the same time shatters and exposes the individual illusion of beauty. To-day we see obscure forces arising from all parts of the world making a decisive contribution to real forms of beauty in the human world, and the West Indian, so far, is playing no minor role in this respect.

It is with great pride that we put on record the phenomenal successes of the West Indian athletes, Herb McKinley, Arthur Wine, Rhoden and, to a lesser extent, the performance of McDonald Bailey, and we must emphasise that these successes were phenomenal, since these men have sprung from a society where the struggle for survival is sometimes just a question of natural selection. In the recent games, where the competition had become more intensified with the entry of the U.S.S.R. and socialist democracies of Eastern Europe, the performances of the three Jamaicans stand out in the international hall of sport. Rhoden and McKinley were first and second respectively in the 400 metres final, McKinley was second in the 100 metres final, and the Jamaican

"CN" FUND

Those who understand the problems of running a publication that concedes nothing to the big money-bags, will not be surprised that we are starting off with an APPEAL for regular financial contributions. We ask our READERS to support the Political fight of our paper by making regular Financial contributions.

THE ROOTS OF CULTURE

by Jan Carew

The West Indian has now reached a stage at which he claims pompously that his culture is predominantly European in its orientation, or else he is a muddled nationalist who gets as far as pointing to the calypso as the yardstick for measuring his culture.

The first thing that we must understand is that WE DO HAVE A CULTURE and if we have no culture, then there is really no culture in the world. The British anthropologist, Grahame Clark, states: "Man and culture are, indeed, coincident; it is impossible to conceive of man at however low a level without culture, and there is no culture apart from man".

Culture in all cases has its roots in the human being and his creative labour, so that although, on the surface, world culture looks like a broken mosaic, it is essentially linked to all men. Wherever man lives together, pools his labour, using a collective of experience and sharing what Shaw calls "the memory of mankind" to sustain life, to provide creative recreation, to strive to bring his environment more and more under his control so that he might enjoy a higher standard of living—he can lay just claims to having a culture.

It is the failing of capitalist Europe and America that the institution is worshipped above the man who created it, and the label "culture" is pinned to the institution. When the institution is severed from its human links it becomes a medium of oppressing the very men and women who created it. It is important that the West Indians of all classes

team were victors in the 400 metres relay finals. This collective power of the Jamaicans sets an example for a collective pattern of West Indian sport.

To-day the West Indian scene is undergoing

economic and political orientation with a view to final constructive federation and we hope that in 1956 there will be a West Indian Olympic team representative of a true Caribbean collective. We must be proud of our originality in the performances of these West Indians. It is not insignificant that Britain secured her only gold medal through the instrumentality of a horse—a sure sign that with her economic decline and loss of economic individuality there has also been a partial loss of all her human individuality.

The originality of West Indian sport is in embryo and to preserve it it is noteworthy to examine the outstanding performance of the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European democracies, Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek has created a monument in time, showing that under a progressive economic socialist system, man can realise his cultural potentialities to the highest degree.

READER-CORRESPONDENTS

"CARIBBEAN NEWS" desires to give its readers the best news and information, so as to be of the greatest assistance to the West Indian movement.

For this, a paper must have close contacts with the people where the news is being made. Not being able to have a staff of reporters, "Caribbean News" must rely on its readers.

We therefore ask readers to be also correspondents. Whatever you do, wherever you may live, there are always occurrences and conditions which we need to know about. What's happening at the place you work, what are conditions under which you live and study or play, or which you are able to observe. In short, write to us about anything.

If you wish to become regular correspondents for the paper, the best and cheapest channels would be through "Caribnews", the News Agency just formed. (See advert this page.)

understand the roots of culture and its links for our nation; our culture can only develop with a profound understanding of these factors.

West Indian culture has its roots in our slave ancestors, in the Amerindian who was almost completely exterminated by imperialist predators, and our ancestors who came after chattel slavery as indentured labour. Our culture grew up in the midst of ceaseless struggle and its further development will depend on continued unrelenting struggle by all West Indians to-day.

The heritage of struggle is an intrinsic part of our culture, for without the constant fight of our ancestors to preserve their human dignity and their human rights, we would not have been even where we are to-day.

The advance of our culture must take place simultaneously on many levels: on the political level, on the level of literature, of music, the dance of the rich folk lore of our different Islands and mainland territories.

What specific direction can one give to the cultural march of progress in the West Indies? One can only say that our main concern must be with man, the human being, the human person, man not as an illusory individual but man as an individual linked to the collective man of his environment, thrown up and sustained in this collective.

Culture develops rapidly under pressures of necessity; the revolutionary poet, Shelley, called necessity "Thou mother of the world" and our West Indian struggle for nationhood is prompted by complex necessities that are a part of our heritage.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

RIISING STORM AGANST MALAN

by Rolly Sims

The news coming from South Africa—Dr. Malan's persecution of progressive trade unionists and his fascist racial laws—has caused all who treasure freedom to voice their protests at the blasphemous of this debauched doctor of theology.

The Caribbean Labour Congress (LB) has, in keeping with its tradition and policy, placed the West Indies in the forefront of those who support the oppressed peoples of South Africa. Below we carry a photograph of the President of our London Branch and some members "visiting" the High Commissioner for South Africa.

The struggle in South Africa has grown rapidly and to-day the united movement of African, Indian and Coloured peoples against Malan has sent a bolt of fear through those who support him.

A section of white intellectuals, parsons and businessmen who previously supported Malan or turned their faces the other way, have been so frightened by the resistance campaign that they have come out with some pleas to Malan to soften his

policy.

This success, although limited, is nevertheless important, as it nails the lie that Indians, Africans and decent-minded whites cannot co-operate, and shows that when these forces unite, they can destroy the reactionary forces.

This campaign is not a sudden upheaval to subside quickly. This is a grim, determined campaign of persons who are quite conscious of the sacrifice they are going to make.

So far, nearly 5,000 resisters have been arrested. Before going out on these demonstrations, the volunteers knowing what to expect—the hunger and cold of South African prisons—put on as many warm garments as possible, often having to borrow from the whole neighbourhood, and then march out with the cry of Africa on their lips and their irrepressible thumbs up sign.

All who support the struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa can help by taking any of the following actions, according to their circumstances:



Demonstrators outside South Africa House, London

1. Join the CLC (LB) and make our protests more powerful;
2. Messages of solidarity to the African National Congress and to the South African Indian Congress;
3. Messages of protest to U.N.O.;
4. Press for the boycott of South African goods in the West Indies.

LITERATURE YOU NEED

THUNDER—Progressive monthly (British Guiana), 4d. per copy or 5/6 per year, Post Paid.
ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF JAMAICAN PEOPLE, by Richard Hart. The workers history. 2/-.
SERETSE KHAMA and the Bamangato People, 6d.
 Order from P. Tomlinson (Lit. Sec., CLC (LB)), 45 Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.6. (Postage 1½d. extra)

DANCE

Carle Francis and his Caribbeans
 Saturday, December 6th. 7—11 p.m.
 London School of Printing, Stamford St. Waterloo Tube

WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

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Rapid Progress of Former Colonies

The amazing progress that the former Tsarist colonies have made in Soviet times was keynoted by L. Beria at the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party recently concluded in Moscow.

In Tsarist times, industrial development in Central Asia had not differed from that in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan.

To-day, 35 years after the Revolution, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan, with a total population of 17 million, were producing three times as much electricity as a group of Near-Eastern countries with a population of 156 million.

ADVANCED AGRICULTURE

Uzbekistan has one tractor to every 175 acres of sown land, while Pakistan has one to 22,000 acres, India one to 32,000, Persia one to 45,000.

Soviet republics in the East are now producing as much raw cotton as India, Egypt, Persia and Afghanistan together.

EDUCATION

For every 10,000 Tajiks, 58 are doing higher education, Turkmens 60, Kirghis 64, Uzbeks 71, Azerbaijanians 93; while corresponding figures abroad were Persia 3, India 9, Turkey and Egypt 12, Sweden 21, Italy 32, Denmark 34, and France 36.

Editorial continued from page 1

Indian Macarthys, bankrupt of any real criticism of the work of the London Branch, revert to the time-worn tactics of the red herring.

But when any honest person examines the record of the London Branch, he must immediately be impressed by its selfless work in West Indian interests.

When a CLC (LB) deputation, supported by the WISU, protests to the Minister of State for Colonies against infringement of civil liberties of West Indians, when public meetings are organised in London, the heart of the Empire, in support of workers on strike in Antigua, WHOSE interests are being served?

Grantley Adams, himself, was right when a year ago in a message to the CLC (LB) Annual General Meeting, he called on all West Indians in London to support the London Branch and stand for the cause of democratic socialism. But Grantley Adams, who a year later accused the London Branch, is now WRONG.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED?

Was it the CLC that changed, or ADAMS? Has the CLC's activities in the last year been any different from the three years previously?

One is naturally led to wonder what brought about Adam's CHANGE of tune. And immediately one thinks: could it have resulted from the Ier in Conference of the ICFTU? This appears to be the most fitting conclusion, representing as it does the carrying out in the West Indies of the overall strategy of weakening the people's struggle for National Independence.

When one further realises that the attack on the London Branch, the most active body of the CLC, is aimed at the entire CLC itself and its fighting policies of 1945 and 1947, the conclusion reached above is inescapable.

If the plot to destroy the London Branch succeeds, it would pave the way for the disruption of the entire CLC and lead to an organisation whose policies would be more amenable to the world imperialists, whose instrument is the ICFTU leadership.

But let the political Goliaths beware. West Indian working people will be vigilant and will eventually see the true nature of these giants. They cannot allow such a plot to succeed. What starts with a growl, may end in a squeak.

NO USELESS TALK

The international workers' song which goes: "We want no bull and useless talk that brings no bread or meat... Join in the workers' united front, for you are a worker too", gives recognition to the fact that people will not be fooled for long by demagoguery.

West Indians want to forge ahead in their living conditions. They won't be put off much longer, and they are coming to see Political Independence and Industrialisation as the path to Prosperity.

It would be folly to imagine that industrialisation can take place while political slavery continues. The splendid example of the former Tsarist colonies in Soviet Central Asia should indicate this.

The present schemes for development through CDC and other agencies are preponderantly to make the profit-squeezing racket more efficient—a la "Daily Express" darian calls for "Development of the Empire".

The conception of "friendly" American capital is fraught with danger for the West Indies. The history of the Latin-American countries should be enough to convince any West Indian of the greedy appetite of Uncle Sam.

We don't want to let ourselves fall into the position of fighting to throw off one set of exploiters only to find ourselves more securely under the haunches of an even more avaricious and efficient lot of robbers.

We want to be RID of BOTH!

The Merseyside article should stir our thoughts to the possibilities which exist in our country for a programme of industrialisation and advancing prosperity.

We need to know not only that we have to be free from foreign exploitation, but we must also be enthused in that struggle by glimpsing the Glorious Future which will be OURS when once we have achieved our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

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